

**To our readers and advertisers**

Due to the Labour Day holiday on Saturday, May 1, the Jordan Times will not appear on Sunday, May 2. We wish you all a happy holiday, and promise to be back on Monday, May 3.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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**Iraq accuses Syria of massing troops**

CAIRO (R) — Iraqi Youth Minister Karim Hussein has accused Syria of massing troops on the border with Iraq, the Cairo weekly magazine Al-Mussawwar reported Friday. Al-Mussawwar said Mr. Hussein made the accusation in a statement to the magazine but did not say where or when. The magazine quoted Mr. Hussein as saying that Syria had taken this action in an attempt to force Iraq to pull out some of its troops from the Iranian front and thus weaken Iraq's position. But Iraq would not be lured into confronting the Syrian move, the minister said according to Al-Mussawwar.

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**U.S. military delegation leaves**

AMMAN (Petra) — A U.S. military delegation led by Assistant Defence Secretary Francis West left Amman Thursday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan. The delegation held meetings with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian military officials in the framework of the biannual sessions of the joint American-Jordanian Military Commission. The delegation was seen off at Amman Airport by Army Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, other high-ranking army officers and the American military attaché as well as other American embassy staff.

**Polish jet hijacked to Templehof**

WEST BERLIN (R) — A Polish airliner was hijacked to West Berlin's Templehof Airport while on a domestic flight Friday, police said. They said at least one hijacker had been handed over to police at the airport, which is in the U.S. sector of the city.

**World's 3rd test-tube twins born in Britain**

LONDON (R) — The world's third test-tube twins have been born to a 31-year-old woman in Britain, doctors reported Friday. The twin boys were born six weeks prematurely to tax official Josephine Smith in London's Royal Free Hospital Thursday. Doctors said the mother and her two sons, Daniel and Christopher, were doing well. The technique of fertilisation outside the womb was pioneered by gynaecologist Patrick Steptoe and Dr. Robert Edwards, who helped produce the first test-tube baby, Louise Brown, in Britain four years ago. The world's first test-tube twins were born in Australia last year.

**Stalemate reported in Honduran plane hijack negotiations**

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (R) — Leftist guerrilla hijackers of a Honduran airliner have lowered their ransom demand for the release of some 30 hostages from \$50,000 to \$150,000 but the government will not pay, a congress leader said. The government could only offer guarantees for the four armed men to leave the country. Carlos Montoya, liberal deputy and congress vice-president, stated. The guerrillas said they had wired the Canadian-built DH-7 airliner with dynamite and would blow it up if troops and police make any move towards it. Some 30 passengers and crew were aboard the four-engine plane which the guerrillas seized on Wednesday during a domestic flight. They demanded the release of political prisoners and a ransom in exchange for freeing the hostages. Government officials were reported to have argued that they could not meet the hijackers' demands primarily because none of the alleged political prisoners was in Honduran jails. Thirteen women, two children and a man with a heart ailment were freed by the guerrillas soon after the plane landed here.

**U.N. Law of Sea Conference winds up**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea wound up eight years of hard bargaining Friday by adopting an international convention establishing rules for the use and exploitation of the seas and seabed. But the hopes of the convention's supporters for a consensus were not realised. The United States, Venezuela, Israel and Turkey all voted against the convention, which received 130 affirmative votes. Seventeen countries abstained. They were: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, West Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. Delegates burst into prolonged applause over the result, but observers said the negative votes and abstentions could gravely slow the treaty, which will be opened for signature at Caracas, Venezuela, in September.



His Majesty King Hussein being welcomed upon his arrival at Amman Airport Friday night by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. (Petra photo)

**King, Queen return from Oman**

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Friday evening at the end of a private visit to Oman at the invitation of Sultan Qaboos and his family. They were met upon return by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members, speakers of the Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council (NCC) as well as senior officials and high-ranking army officers. Returning with the King were Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al-Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'id Ibn Zaid and NCC member Laila Sharaf.

**Israelis dismiss another elected W. Bank mayor**

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli occupation authorities Friday dismissed another Arab mayor of a West Bank town on charges of incitement and hostile actions, a military spokesman said. Wahid Hamdala, mayor of Anabta, was convicted last month by an Israeli military court of violating an order banning him from leaving his community and of possessing written material on the commando organisation, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the spokesman said. The spokesman also said Mr. Hamdala had been charged with "continuous incitement against Israel and carrying out hostile activities." Mr. Hamdala's dismissal follows the ousting from office last month of the mayors of Al-Bireh, Ramallah and Nablus. Widespread protests and violent street demonstrations followed the dismissals which resulted from the mayors' nationalistic stand and refusal to cooperate with the Israeli authorities in the implementation of "civil administration" which is designed to perpetuate Israeli rule in the occupied territories.

**Iran to sell oil to N. Korea**

LONDON (R) — Iran is to sell four million tonnes of oil to North Korea over a four-year period, Iran's national news agency IRNA reported Friday. The sales will start next year. The agreement was signed in Tehran at the end of an official visit by a North Korean economic delegation. IRNA said.

**Labour 'unlikely' to back Begin's settlements policy**

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli opposition Labour Party leader Shimon Peres said Friday his party was unlikely to support Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal to ban any future dismantling of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories. Mr. Begin made his proposal following the eviction of Israeli settlers from Sinai last week prior to the territory's return to Egypt. He said his government would submit a resolution to parliament next week prohibiting any further removal of Israeli settlements from the occupied West Bank and Gaza, as well as the Syrian Golan Heights. The settlements have been condemned by Arab countries and the United Nations and described by the United States as an obstacle to peace. Mr. Begin conferred with Mr. Peres Friday to try to muster Labour Party support for the government's proposal. "The government has not yet worked out the final wording of the resolution, but it is most unlikely that Labour will support it," Mr. Peres said after his meeting with Mr. Begin. "Our concept on settlements differs from the government's," Mr. Peres added. "While we do not believe in the dismantling of any settlements we oppose the establishment of them in densely populated Arab areas in the West Bank as the government has done." "We also do not want any prior conditions laid down for peace negotiations and the government's resolution would probably be considered as such," Mr. Peres said. The Labour Party would make its decision after studying the wording of the proposal before it was submitted to parliament next Monday. A government spokesman said later that the resolution would certainly be adopted even without Labour's votes if the cabinet at its regular weekly meeting on Sunday decided to submit it the following day.

**Israeli soldier wounded inside South Lebanon**

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded Friday when his jeep ran over a landmine some five kilometres inside southern Lebanon, an Israeli army spokesman said. The incident occurred near the village of Dibil in the central sector of the border area controlled by Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-supported right-wing militias. The spokesman claimed later the mine had been planted by Palestinian commandos. In a similar incident on April 21 an Israeli lieutenant was killed after his jeep ran over a mine in South Lebanon. Israel followed up his death with an air raid on three Palestinian refugee camps. Before that a tank belonging to Maj. Haddad's forces was damaged by a mine and other mines were discovered by militiamen.

**Moscow vows to continue to support Palestinians**

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday pledged that his country would continue to support the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for the creation of a Palestine state. The Soviet news agency TASS quoted Mr. Gromyko as telling Mohammad Al-Shayeh, head of the PLO's mission in Moscow, that there could be no lasting Middle East peace without the restoration of the Palestinians' "inalienable national rights." TASS also announced that George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), had left Moscow Friday after a five-day stay. TASS indicated that Dr. Habash had not had any meetings with any Soviet leaders. But it said that in meetings between Dr. Habash and lower-ranking Soviet officials the recent Israeli bombing raid on Lebanon had been condemned and the United States blamed for supporting Israel's expansionist course.

## Rimawi laid to rest

AMMAN (J.T.) — The late former Prime Minister and Upper House of Parliament member Qasem Al-Rimawi was buried at the Royal Cemeteries Friday. Mr. Rimawi died Thursday at Al-Husseini Medical Centre where he was undergoing treatment following a brain haemorrhage. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and leading Jordanian government officials and dignitaries attended the funeral. The Jordanian flag was draped around the coffin and carried on a gun carriage from Hussein Medical Centre to the Royal Cemeteries mosque where prayers were said before the interment. A 21-gun salute was fired and the Armed Forces Band played the beat of the last retreat. Prince Hassan and several members of the Rimawi family received condolences of those who attended the funeral. Mr. Rimawi was born in 1918 and obtained his doctoral degree in economics from Columbia University in 1956. He served as a minister in several Jordanian governments and became prime minister for a brief period in the second half of 1980 after the death of the late Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf. He also was speaker of the Lower House of Parliament and member of the Upper House of Parliament until his death. At the time of his death Mr. Rimawi was the chairman of the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs.

**Iraqi delegation leaves**

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Sabwawi Ibrahim left for home Thursday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan. During the visit the delegation members met with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and house members to discuss a call for the Arab Parliamentary Union to hold an extraordinary session in the first half of May to discuss recent Syrian closure of its borders with Iraq and stopping the flow of Iraqi oil through its territory, as well as other related subjects. The Upper House gave its support for the Iraqi call. Mr. Talhouni, house members and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan and other officials were at the airport to see off the Iraqi delegation. On Thursday the delegation called at the National Consultative Council (NCC) and met with its speaker Suleiman Arar.

## Iraq: New Iranian offensive crushed

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iraq said Friday its forces had foiled a three-pronged Iranian offensive in the Gulf war, forcing Iranian units tried to cross the strategic Karun River to retreat. A high command communique published by the Iraqi News Agency said the Iraqis had crushed Iranian attacks on two fronts near the Iranian towns of Ahwaz and Susangerd where Iraqi forces have been entrenched since the early stages of the war in late 1980. The communique said that on a third front further south in the Iranian oil province of Khuzestan, Iraqi planes destroyed bridges being erected by Iranian troops to cross the Karun River, which forms a natural defence line for the Iraqi forces deep inside Iranian territory. The Iraqis then mounted a counter-attack which forced the Iranians to flee back towards the river, it said. Earlier Iraqi accounts said that Iraqi forces had stopped an Iranian push across the river, but did not indicate that the Iraqis succeeded in crossing it. The news agency accounts indicated that Iraqi forces occupying territory in the Iranian oil province of Khuzestan came under attack at dawn in three sectors — near the Iranian-held towns of Ahwaz and Susangerd, and further south on the Karun River. The agency quoted a military spokesman as saying the Iraqi army had "imposed a total defeat on the units of the Iranian enemy" on the Ahwaz and Susangerd fronts. An earlier military communique said that in the Ahwaz-Susangerd areas the Iraqis had

stopped one section of an Iranian attack force and defeated and surrounded another section, inflicting heavy casualties and taking many prisoners. The news agency's correspondent on the Susangerd front quoted an unnamed brigadier as saying 5,672 Iranians had been killed and five Iranian helicopter gunships and one fighter jet downed in fighting so far in his sector. Iraq also captured usable tanks and weapons. The agency said later that hundreds of Iranians captured near Susangerd in Friday's fighting had arrived in the southern Iraqi city of Basrah after being evacuated from the battle zone. Other reports by the agency said Iraqi planes and helicopters had strafed Iranian troop concentrations along the battlefield. A later communique issued by the Iraqi high command described as nonsense Iranian claims that five Iraqi planes were shot down and challenged Iran to produce evidence.

## Washington imposes economic, military sanctions on Argentina

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Friday announced economic and military sanctions against Argentina and offered "material support" to Britain in the Falklands crisis. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in announcing the moves, threw U.S. support strongly behind Britain. But he said there would be no direct American military involvement in the confrontation over the South Atlantic islands. President Reagan called Argentina an aggressor for seizing the Falkland Islands from Britain and said aggression must not be allowed to succeed. He spoke at a luncheon meeting with newspaper editors shortly after Mr. Haig announced the sanctions against Argentina. Mr. Haig said in a nationally televised statement the measures were required in the light of Argentina's failure to accept a compromise based on U.S. peace proposals. Argentina offer. Meanwhile Argentina announced it was ready to comply "in its entirety" with the Security Council resolution on the Falklands crisis, but again affirmed that its claim to sovereignty over the islands is not negotiable. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez made his government's views known to reporters after separate meetings with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Security Council President Kamanda wa Kamanda. He insisted that Argentina had not rejected the U.S. peace plan, as Mr. Haig had said only 30 minutes before Mr. Costa Mendez talked to reporters. The resolution the minister mentioned was proposed by Britain and adopted by the Security Council on April 3. In its operative sections, it calls for an end to hostilities, demands the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands and urges the parties to reach a diplomatic settlement.

**Reaction in London**

But in London, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said he saw no sign that Argentina was ready to withdraw its forces from the Falkland Islands. Asked at a press conference about the statement by the Argentine foreign minister, Mr. Pym told a press conference: "It is difficult to know what weight to attach to it."

## Egypt pledges to work for Arab cause

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak in a letter to King Hassan of Morocco Friday pledged Egyptian resolution to struggle for Arab and Islamic causes. The letter, published by the official Middle East News Agency, was in reply to King Hassan's congratulatory message to Mr. Mubarak on the handover to Egypt of Israeli-occupied Sinai. Mr. Mubarak also sent a reply to a similar message from His Majesty King Hussein. President Mubarak's exchanges with the two Arab leaders were the first contacts between Egypt and Arab states since they broke off relations with Cairo after its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Mr. Mubarak has repeatedly said that mending fences with Arab states would not be at the expense of his country's peace with Israel.

**Kilbi welcomes Egypt**

In Tunis, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kilbi said Arabs hoped Egypt would rejoin the pan-Arab organisation, and the members should think of means of openly welcoming it back. "It is our duty to think of means of allowing Egypt to return to its place, not through a side door... but openly, according to a unanimous wish, so that it could recover its determinant role," Mr. Kilbi told a seminar on the Arab League. It was apparently the first time that Mr. Kilbi, a Tunisian who succeeded a number of Egyptian general secretaries when Egypt was ostracised by the league, stated that Egypt should rejoin the Tunis-based organisation. Mr. Kilbi Friday received his Egyptian predecessor, Mahmoud Riad, who attended the seminar. He said Egypt's absence from Arab affairs in the past three years had modified inter-Arab relations which he said should now be reviewed urgently and at the highest level.

## Hostages say SAS commando shot gunman in cold blood during London embassy raid

LONDON (R) — Two Iranians who were among hostages held by Iranian gunmen in Iran's embassy in London two years ago have said they saw one of the British commandos who freed them kill a gunman after he had surrendered. Five of the six guerrillas were killed when members of the army's crack Special Air Service (SAS) stormed the embassy and freed the hostages after a six-day siege. The gunmen had killed two of their hostages. An Iranian banker and a member of the embassy staff told a news conference they saw an SAS man force an unarmed guerrilla to face the wall and then shoot him in the neck. They were speaking at the launching of a book by two Britons who were also held in the embassy, which says that three gunmen were killed after they had surrendered. Authors Chris Cramer and Sim Harris said they believed the SAS had been under orders not to bring any gunman out alive. They said they did not see the killings. Their version of events was based on interviews with 13 of the 26 hostages. The defence ministry issued a statement saying the SAS men had shown courage and determi-

## Bush denies Peking trip to mend fences

CANBERRA (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush has denied that his visit to China next week is aimed at repairing damage caused to Sino-American relations by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Mr. Bush, who is on a four-day visit to Australia as part of an Asia-Pacific tour, will go to China after visiting New Zealand. His trip, announced at short notice, comes amid a major crisis in relations between Peking and Washington because of U.S. plans to sell military spare parts to Taiwan. The vice-president told a questioner at Australia's National Press Club Friday he was not going to China because of the spare parts issue although arms sales to Taiwan were bound to come up and there would be "a frank exchange and discussion about that."

## Mzali, Reagan differ on Tunisian - Libyan relations

WASHINGTON (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, ending a four-day official visit to the United States, has said his country's relations with Libya had returned to normal. But President Reagan, who has asked Congress to approve a \$140 million military re-equipment programme for Tunisia, portrayed the situation quite differently when he spoke to reporters after a White House meeting with Mr. Mzali Thursday. Mr. Mzali said that since Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi's trip to Tunisia earlier this year, the two countries had pledged to resolve their differences and begin a new phase of economic cooperation. "I now feel that the situation has pretty much returned to normal," he said at a press conference. President Reagan, at his meeting with reporters, said: "I have told the prime minister that he can count on us as Tunisia faces the external threats that have emerged in the past few years." U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan had Libya in mind when he spoke of threats to Tunisia. Relations between Tunisia and Libya soured in 1980 when Tunisia accused the Libyan government of direct involvement in a dissident attack on the mining town of Gafsa, 300 kilometres south of the Tunisian capital. Asked by reporters if he disagreed with the U.S. view of a military threat to his country, Mr. Mzali would say only that Tunisia, like any country, was concerned with adequate protection for its sovereignty.

## S. Yemeni minister in Libya

BEIRUT (R) — South Yemeni Foreign Minister Saleh Saleh Mohammad arrived in Tripoli Thursday night to discuss a coordinated approach to what he called an imperialist onslaught on the region, the Libyan news agency said Friday. He said in a statement he would also discuss the development of bilateral relations between South Yemen and Libya. In Damascus on Thursday, Mr. Mohammad delivered a message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad from South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad which a Syrian source said was connected with a proposed meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. (P.L.O.).



# The King's dictionary

**WHAT** does a king do in his spare time? Sultan Al Afdal Al Abbas, who ruled Yemen from 1363 until his death in 1377, seems to have enjoyed many of the leisure activities commonly favoured by medieval Muslim kings and princes: falconry and archery, horsemanship and swordsmanship, and, like many Islamic sovereigns, literary and scholarly pursuits. Well-versed in a broad spectrum of religious and secular disciplines, he wrote on such topics as eminent personages in Yemenite history, the genealogies of the Arabs and the cultivation of grains and cereals.

This was unusual. Though multi-language dictionaries were widely circulated throughout the Muslim World in the Middle Ages, most were lists of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words -- a total of three. Never before had a dictionary involving six languages been found.

Such vocabulary lists, obviously, would have been in use to merchants and diplomats – not to mention those in intelligence work – yet Al Afid's dictionary, apparently, was compiled with no immediate utilitarian aim in mind. Commercial terms are conspicuously absent, and the king's choice of languages, categories and words makes it highly doubtful that he gave any thought to the linguistic needs of diplomats, military men, civil servants or spies. To the contrary, all the evidence leads to the refreshing conclusion that the dictionary was compiled strictly as an intellectual pastime – a scholarly hobby. Al Afid Al Abbas, the sixth Rasu'id sultan of Yemen (the Rasu'id dynasty ruled Yemen from 1229 to 1454), apparently collected words in other languages the way some people collect stamps, coins and butterflies – for fun.

The "Rasulid Hexaglor" — as the dictionary has been dubbed by researchers — is one of a group of works by Al Afdal that were discovered in Yemen; the words were bound together to form a single manuscript. In 1974, a Lebanese scholar showed a microfilm copy of this manuscript to Professor Tibor Halasi-Kun, an expert in Turkic languages and history in the Department of Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures at Columbia University.

Immediately recognising the historical value of the unique six-language dictionary, Halasi-Kun obtained a microfilm of that particular portion of the manuscript; the manuscript itself has never left the Yemen Arab Republic – and set about assembling a team of scholars to edit, translate and analyse the text of the dictionary. This is more difficult than it sounds because the text is written entirely in Arabic script (used but rarely to transcribe the Greek, Armenian, and Mongolian languages) and presents a number of paleographical, philological and historical problems.

That team, consisting of four internationally respected philologists, two in the United

States and two in Hungary, is still at work on the dictionary, but hopes to publish its results in book form in the near future. Halasi-Kun is working on the Turkish section and his former student, Professor Peter B. Golden, currently associate professor of history at Rutgers University's Newark campus, is responsible for the Greek. Working together, Halasi-Kun and Golden are also translating the Arabic and Persian entries, which are linguistically far less difficult than the others. The Mongolian portion is being studied by Academician Lajos Ligeti of the University of Budapest.

smattering of Greeks, Armenians, Georgians and Circassians. The dictionary, then, should be viewed not only as the handiwork of a distinctly intellectual monarch, but also as the product of an exceptionally international milieu.

In his office on the Newark campus, Professor Golden enthusiastically discussed the dictionary and its 14th-century compiler. At 40, the cigar-puffing Golden is by far the youngest member of the team that will publish the manuscript, but he has already carved out a formidable reputation as a historian and philologist. For his doctoral dis-

languages of this era, in essence."

language, the sultan's dictionary is an impressive achievement, though in fact medieval rulers with academic tastes are nothing out of the ordinary. Ulugh-beg, grandson of Tamerlane, who envied the Samarkand and its environs from 1409 to 1446, was an outstanding astronomer-mathematician, and many of his kings and princes found periodic respite from their official duties and obligations by engaging in the study of history or literature. But, says Golden, Al Afīd al Abba's passion for lexicography – dictionary-making – though splendidly offset, is not what makes this Yemennite sultan so special. "The interest is unusual but the guy was good!" declared Golden.

When work on the dictionary began, however, it was not at all obvious that Al Afḍal had been a good scholar, because the Rasulid Hexaglot manuscript is not written in the king's own hand, but is a scribal copy i.e. a copy of a copy of a copy of a copy of... etc. The team assumed automatically that variations in spelling were scribal errors.

The assumption was logical. Like modern typesetters, copyists almost invariably introduced some errors, and the likelihood of error, naturally, would have increased whenever a scribe was required to copy data in a language that he did not know — especially in uncommon languages like Mongolian and Armenian.

Under such circumstances, it's easy to make a spelling mistake -- and much harder to catch it afterwards, even when proofreading the manuscript. The team, therefore, frequently thought that the spelling of various words had been garbled during the copying of the dictionary. As Prof. Golden said, "When you work with these things and you're dealing with a copy -- there is a tendency to sometimes see yourself as a little bit cleverer than the copyist. You say, 'Well, it's obvious he made a mistake here.'"

"Now sometimes, indeed, it was the copyist's error. But, nine times out of 10, when the copyist was being faithful to the original and we had doubts about the genuineness of the given form of a word—our doubts proved to be completely unfounded. The king was a first-rate philologist, with a fantastic ear, and if he says something is pronounced this way, *believe it*. Because if we would search around, we would find the evidence that this isn't any aberration on his part; it's a bona fide form."

### Different features

The Arabic and Persian columns of the Hexaglot appear to be typical examples of the written Arabic and Persian of the late Middle Ages, but each of the other languages in the dictionary exhibits features which invite special comment. For instance, the Turkish words in the latter part of the dictionary, beginning with folio 7 (there are 10 folios in all), come from a dialect that is closely related to the kinds of Turkish

spoken in modern Turkey, Azerbaijan and Soviet Turkmenistan, whereas the Turkish of the beginning section displays affinities with the group of Turkic languages that includes, among others, Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakki, and Karakalpak, all of which are presently spoken in the Soviet Union. This discontinuity is the tip-off, though there are other hints, that the *Rasulid Hexaetlogi* may, in fact, consist of two separate dictionaries which have been spliced together to form a single whole. In the Greek and Armenian portions, there are a number of common characteristics; both languages, for example, are written in Arabic script, a rare find. (The best-known example of Greek in Arabic script is a series of poems by the 13th century mystic, Jalal Al-Din Rumi).

What is most interesting about the Greek and Armenian entries is that in both cases they bear witness to now-extinct *spoken* varieties of the language. Like Arabic today, medieval Greek and Armenian each had a standard written form that adhered closely to classical models, so that two Byzantine historians living in separate provinces of the Byzantine empire and speaking distinctly different dialects of Greek would use much the same literary language in composing their respective histories. But the spellings that Al Afḍal gives for Greek and Armenian words suggest strongly that he had heard those words pronounced by natives speakers, rather than relying on written texts.

Furthermore, the Greek in the Hexaglot, which constitutes one of the few surviving records of a spoken Byzantine dialect, provides scholars with long sought-after clues concerning the revolution of modern Greek. Prof. Golden believes that the particular dialect represented in the dic-

dialect represented in the dic-

tionary is Cypriot, or else from the western coast of Asia Minor. Similarly, the Armenian found in the Hexaglot is clearly distinguishable from the usual literary Armenian of the later Middle Ages. Moreover, the dialect recorded apparently was not spoken in the Armenian motherland, Transcaucasia, but here instead from the medieval Armenian kingdom in Cilicia along the coast of what is today southeastern Turkey. Cilician Armenia fell to the Mamluks during the lifetime of Afī Afṣal Mamluks during the lifetime of Afī Afṣal Afī Abbas, but it *had* played a pivotal role in the history of both the Crusades and the Mongol conquests. It was logical, therefore, that the Yemenite king considered Cilician Armenian to be one of the great languages of this era," to use Prof. Golden's expression.

From the standpoint of philological scholarship, the Mongolian section of the dictionary is the most valuable column of all. Though Mongol rule in the Near East, which extended over Iran and Iraq and was centered in Persian Azerbaijan, lasted from 1256 to about 1335, all of the surviving literary works are in Persian, Arabic or Syriac. And though there was never any doubt among scholars that Mongolian was spoken in this part of the Islamic world for at least a few decades, little was known about the dialect until the discovery of the Rasulid Huxlagot.

As yet, it has not been definitely established whether Al Afdal used written sources alone in compiling this column of his dictionary, or whether, 30 or 40 years after the Mongols had ceased to rule in the Near East, he was able to find someone in Yemen who still spoke Mongolian. Either way, the king's curiosity about the language of Genghis Khan is a stroke of luck for modern specialists, who will profit immensely from his diligent labours.

labours.

The vocabulary items in the Hexaglot are grouped systematically according to subject. Prof. Golden called the classification scheme "very, very scholarly and internally logical." Included among the many categories are the following: anatomy, bodily functions, beasts of burden, fly-bearing animals, insects, birds, kinship terms, parts of the body, weekdays, numerals, weights and measures, currency, berries of water, topography, fruits, trees, grains and cereals, colours, illnesses and affections, horses, household implements and tools, weapons, archery equipment, horse paraphernalia, assorted foods, clothing, precious metals and gems, crafts and craftsmen.

Indeed the Hexaglot research teams has been overwhelmed by the orderly method followed by Afzal. "Since all of us are philologists by training," Golden pointed out, "We go through it and say, 'By God, that's the way to do it!' I mean, if I were doing something like that I might want to arrange it in this way. In a sense, we almost felt this king was a kind of a kindred spirit. He was interested in a number of things we're interested in".

The dictionary's detailed listings in such subject areas as falconry, archery and horsemanship indicate that these interests were especially dear to the king's heart. For example, he gives the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, and Armenian words (no Mongolian column is supplied here) for arrow, bow, quiver, bowstring, feather of an arrow, arrowhead and target. We also learn that a white-gray falcon is called *Al Baz Al Ashhab* in Arabic, *baz-isap* in Persian, *aq toghan* in Turkish, *aspron yerakin* in Greek, and *snpjak tgyzn* in Armenian.

As expected, the most fundamental terms were included in the Hexaglot: God, man, woman, living, dead, earth, sun, moon, friend, enemy, bread, meat, milk.

head, heart, Paradise, Hell. But it's the linguistic oddities that have delighted the scholars translating the dictionary. And so we also encounter listings for cottage cheese, gnats, pats, raincoat, shoemaker's awl, louse, and second stomach of a camel. Prof. Golden's favourite entry is the Arabic *Al ukna*, meaning "a single fold of skin across the abdomen, caused by fat." The only other language of the six in which a single word denotes the same concept is Turkish. In the Persian, Greek and Armenian columns, the king was forced to insert two-word expressions meaning "fold of the belly" (the Mongolian is absent). A good lexicographer has to make do with what's available, of course.

The question remains -- what does the Rasulid Hexaglot tell us about life in Yemen in the 14th century? The honest answer is, not a great deal. Instead, it tells us about the interests and concerns of a talented Yemenite king, and, in doing so, prodigiously enhances our knowledge of late medieval Turkic, Cilician Armenian, late Byzantine Greek, and an extinct Mongolian dialect of western Asia.

Yet the Hexaglot also raises as many questions about Al Afdal as it answers. What was he like as a person? When and how did he become interested in the world of words? Did he have friends with whom he could share his deep interest in the subject? And did he feel regret when the performance of kingly tasks kept him from his beloved research and writing for days or weeks at a stretch?

About these things and many others we can only wonder. Perhaps it is enough, though, that we have his dictionary -- a gift to posterity. And the careful preparation that has gone into the forthcoming edition and translation of the Rasulid Hexaglot ensures that it will be a publication meeting the highest standards of scholarship -- a publication in the tradition of Al Afdal Al Abbas.

*Barry Hoberman free-lances from Somerville, Mass. and contributes frequently to Aramco World, from which this article is reprinted.*

**The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently**

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1. *Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.*
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3. *Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.*
4. *Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.*

5. For the minimum price of JD 7,500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7,500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22,500 etc.
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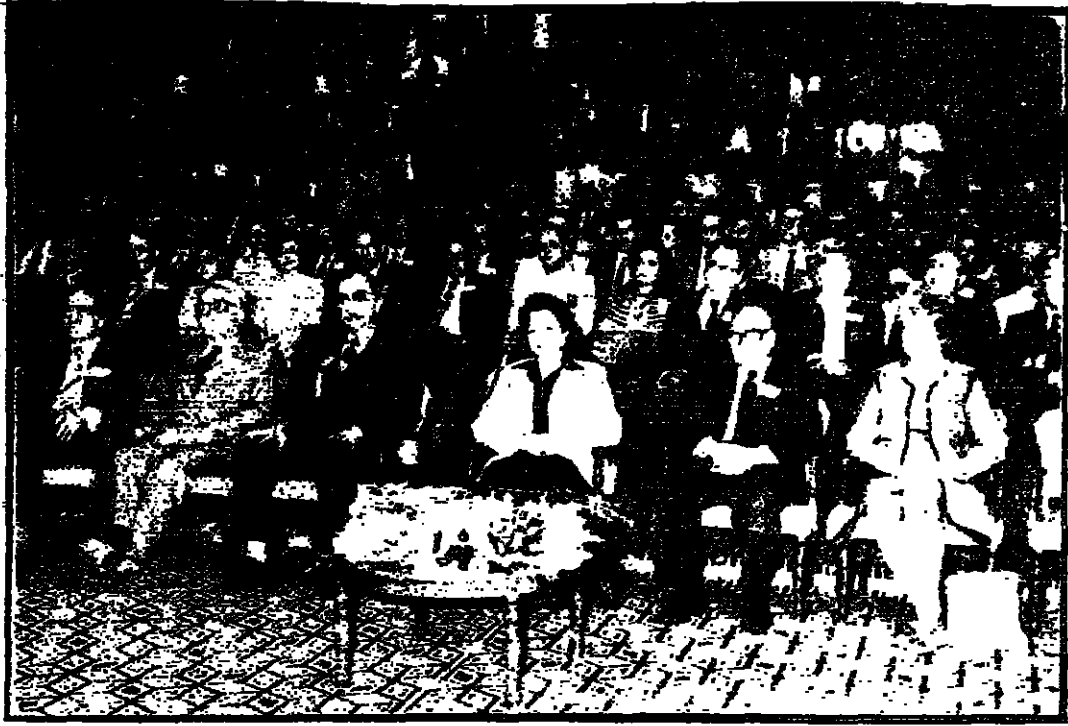
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Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

**Name :**  
**Address :**  
**Signature :**

هكذا اعتدوا





Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli (centre) at the Rotary Club regional conference Thursday. (Petra photo)

## Rotary Club opens regional conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli deputised for His Majesty King Hussein Thursday in opening the 49th Annual Conference for District 345 Rotary International at the Palace of Culture of Al Hussein Youth City.

In a speech to the delegates from Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan, Mrs. Mufli spoke about social work, voluntary service and the role of charitable societies.

Also addressing the 420 delegates gathered under the slogan "World Understanding through Rotary" was the conference's committee chairman Raouf Abu Jaber who said that the Rotary movement works relentlessly to

encourage social work as a means of increasing understanding among nations and bolstering friendly ties among people's of the world.

Another speaker was Mohammad Abdul Aziz, Middle East Rotary district governor who expressed happiness for convening this conference in Amman and voiced hope that peace will prevail the whole region.

Mr. Elia Qustandi, President of the Amman Rotary Club delivered a speech outlining the aims and activities of the Amman Rotary Club. The club, he said, implemented several projects which include the establishment of a children library at Ashrafieh, made contributions to the cam-

paign against tuberculosis and helped in establishing a cultural and social community centre at Rajef village as well as the Cerebral Palsy pilot project. This year the club is contributing towards the establishment of a social centre at Sweileh, Mr. Qustandi added.

During the four-day conference Rotarians will review a number of issues including "the fields of service in local societies, international relations, levels of vocational service and the clubs' responsibilities towards the profession and society."

The Rotary movement now groups nearly 925,000 members in 19,500 clubs in 135 countries.

## Prince Hassan to chair third seminar on Islamic thought

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has accepted to chair the third seminar on Islamic Thought in Jordanian Society which will be organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs on the occasion of Al Isra' Wal Mi'raj (Mohammad's nocturnal trip to Jerusalem and his ascension to heaven). The seminar, to be held at Amman Chamber of Industry between May 26 and May 29 will tackle different subjects connected with Islamic issues and their impact on modern society.

## NCC holds session to review its reply to King's address

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold an extraordinary session on Sunday to review the special NCC committee's reply to King Hussein's speech to the council on Tuesday.

Meanwhile on Thursday, the NCC's public services committee elected Mr. Suleiman Irtimeh as chairman and Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir as rapporteur.

The agricultural committee elected Mr. Marwan Al Humud as Chairman and Dr. Hassan Gharaibeh as rapporteur while the economic committee elected Mr. Anis Muasher as chairman and Mr. Mamdouh Abu Hassan as rapporteur.

On Wednesday the NCC elected chairman and rapporteurs to the legal, foreign affairs, West Bank, educational and cultural committees.

## Surgeons society holds meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Society of Surgeons held its 10th conference at the Professional Association Complex premises Friday under the chairmanship of Dr. Mahmoud Al Hneidi, the society president.

Fourteen surgeons from Jordan and other Arab countries took part in the one-day conference to discuss a variety of subjects connected with surgery and surgical operations.

According to Dr. Hneidi, the surgeons discussed a large number of subjects including appendicitis, abdominal injuries that cause internal haemorrhage, renal calculi, (stones in urinary tracts) and the appearance of moles on pregnant women.

The participation of Arab surgeons in the society's conference offers doctors the opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss subjects of interest to surgeons and physicians and to help solve various medical issues. Dr. Hneidi said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In a speech to the society's conference Dr. Hneidi paid tribute to the steadfastness of doctors in the occupied Arab territories.

## Fertiliser company approves budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company held a general annual meeting Thursday under the chairmanship Dr. Hanna Odeh. At the meeting the company's annual report and the general budget were endorsed. The meeting was attended by the company's board and its Director General Mahmoud Mardi.

## Arabs to propose day of solidarity with West Bank labourers

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour Taysir Abdul Jaber returned to Amman Thursday after participating in the Arab Labour Office's 10th meeting which was held in Baghdad between April 26 and 28.

Participants in the meeting decided to submit a draft resolution to the International Labour Conference which will be held in Geneva during the coming month of June calling for naming a day of solidarity with the labourers in the occupied Arab territories to enlighten the world on the deteriorating situation of Arab labourers under Israeli rule. Dr. Abdul Jaber said in a statement.

## Hellenistic castle restored in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A French institute for antiquities was established here Thursday. The Amman institute, the third in the Middle East along with those of Beirut and Damascus is concerned with archaeological excavations and the restoration of ancient sites and preserving old inscriptions of Semitic and Greek origin.

The Amman institute in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities has just completed excavation and restoration work on the Hellenic Castle at 'Iraq al Amir', west of Amman, the only one in Jordan.

## Minister to open book exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of Jordanian books will be opened on Sunday at Samir Rifa'i School in Amman.

The five-day exhibition to be opened by the Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli is organised jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives. The exhibition is designed to highlight the works of Jordanian writers.

## Today's weather

There will be a slight decrease in temperature, with clouds at various levels. Winds will be low and variable and southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba Gulf, it will be hazy. Winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

|               | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman         | 16            | 26           |
| Aqaba         | 22            | 31           |
| Deserts       | 16            | 27           |
| Jordan Valley | 19            | 31           |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman and Aqaba 35 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- \* Trajectory 80: Spanish paintings at the Jordan National Gallery.
- \* Paintings by Juweid Ramadan, at the Department of Culture and Arts Gallery, Jabal Luweibeh, opposite French Cultural Centre.
- \* Paintings by Ibrahim Al Shalabi, opens at the British Council at 5:30 p.m.
- \* Photographs of Bedouins by Sahar Farkh, at the Intercontinental Hotel.

### Bridge

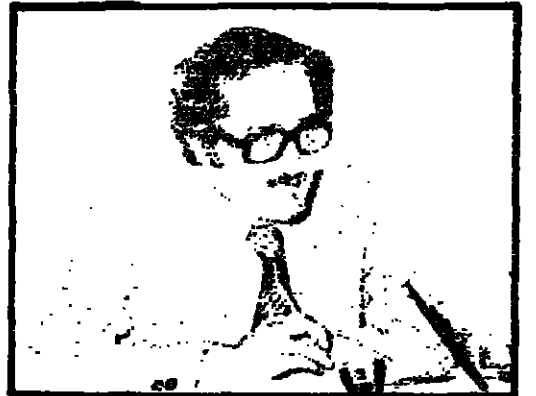
- \* First bridge tournament sponsored by the Jordan Bridge Association, at the Commodore Hotel, Ends today. For information, contact Awwad Haddad at 65617 during working hours.

## Jordan celebrates Labour Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan shares with the whole world Saturday World Labour Day celebrations.

Speaking on the eve of the occasion Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani spoke about the new labour law which he described as an expression of the country's achievements and progress in the social and economic spheres. The draft law, he said, has been worked out in cooperation with the Jordanian Bar Association, and group of lawyers and legal councillors from the University of Jordan's Faculty of Law along with representatives, of the government, employers and the General Federation of Jordanian Labourers Unions. This law, he said, aims at:

- Expanding the labour base and the participation of the labour market in the country's economic and social growth.
  - Providing working women and young apprentices with a suitable atmosphere and an appropriate legislative framework that would encourage them to exert more efforts and increase their production.
  - Introducing several amendments to the labour unions regulations which ensure a better contribution towards serving the workers and the society at large.
  - A chapter for settling labour disputes and tackling such matters as pay and other benefits.
- Dr. Anani said that Jordan does not have a real unemployment problem because those unemployed constitute only two per cent of the total workforce and those not working are really looking for better opportunities. The employment of non-Jordanian workers does not take place at the expense of Jordanians, he said. The ministry now believes that the employers have accepted the idea of giving priority in employment to Jordanian workers. Dr. Anani said.
- Speaking on the occasion also was Social Security



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani

Corporation (SSC) Director General Farhi 'Ubeid who said that the SSC since its establishment in 1979 has registered 142,000 workers and employees who are not covered by the civil service pension law.

The SSC has invested JD 40 million in various housing projects, and half of this amount has been invested in housing projects for workers employed by major companies and Jordanian universities, he said. The SSC last year paid JD 410,000 to labourers in compensation for death or total disability. Mr. 'Ubeid pointed out.

On the occasion of Labour Day, the Ministry of Labour issued a statement praising the steadfastness of the labourers of the occupied Arab territories. Also the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions issued a statement paying tribute to the Arab labourers who fell by Israeli bullets and called on Arab leaders to end their differences and unite their ranks for restoring Arab rights and liberating the occupied lands.

## Jordan to have yellow pages by November

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

How often have you waded through Jordan's outdated 1978 telephone directory, often in vain, to find the phone number and address of a plumber to repair that burst pipe in your bathroom? If you happen to be one of those people who have been kept waiting on the line by the post office information service for as long as half an hour before they gave you the unlisted telephone number of an institution you needed to phone urgently, then you will be relieved to know that Jordan's first yellow pages telephone directory may well be published by November, 1982.

This new classified yellow page directory, which bears the glamorous title of "Golden Pages - Jordan", will list the telephone numbers and addresses of doctors, hospitals, travel agencies, hotels, banks, business companies, professional establishments and offices. Besides offering fast information that will make all commercial services easier to contact, Golden Pages - Jordan will serve to promote consumer goods and services by publishing advertisements in return for a certain fee, but the artwork for display advertising will be provided free of charge to advertisers.

All entries, which will appear both in English and Arabic, will be listed free of charge, and can be easily found by referring to the bilingual index.

Golden Pages - Jordan will be printed by Hawk Publishing, which is based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Hawk Publishing Sales Manager Paul Thomas told the Jordan Times that 30,000 copies of Golden Pages - Jordan will be printed and distributed free throughout Amman, particularly to embassies, business companies, ministries and official government departments.

Another UAE-based company, which has recently opened a branch in Amman is Administrative and Technical Services (ATS) which will act as sales agents for Hawk publishing and which will be responsible for collecting all the necessary information and advertisements that will appear in the directory. This information will then be passed on to Hawk Publishing in Amman to be sorted by computer and produced by phototypesetting techniques. Hawk has already produced the UAE yellow page directory as well as the official white page directory on an annual basis since 1976, and Mr. Thomas feels that with such extensive experience behind his company,

Golden Pages - Jordan will be a work of the highest standards.

ATS will also be responsible for the distribution of the new directory once it is completed in November. ATS chairman, Mazen Abdul Hadi, who is a Jordanian expatriate resident in the UAE, aims eventually to expand his company's activities to offer other services because he sees a "great potential" in the Jordanian market. ATS will eventually act as an employment and recruitment agency, helping to place persons seeking employment in jobs commensurate with their experience and qualifications. ATS offers shipping and trucking facilities in the UAE as well as running a secretarial school. Mr. Abdul Hadi envisages that working on Golden Pages - Jordan, is only a beginning and will herald the introduction of some of ATS's other services into the Jordanian market.

Mr. Thomas also feels that Golden Pages - Jordan is a taste of better things to come. Hawk Publishing puts out 11 publications in the UAE, ranging from an expatriate geared women's magazine to a visual guide for businessmen. Mr. Thomas feels that some of these publications could be suitably adapted to the Jordanian market in the future.

## Employees dissatisfaction threatens UNRWA

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A conference by employees of the United Nations Works Agency of Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) continued in Amman Friday without achieving any results.

The participants discussed a plan by the UNRWA for the classification of employees which the conference regards as means for distracting the employees from pursuing their outstanding demands.

Classification of employees' jobs is considered a step towards creating an appropriate atmosphere that would help UNRWA to liquidate its operations, a conference source said. It added UNRWA is seeking to create conditions for its employees similar to those existing in the local market with the hope of facilitating a future transfer.

Participants studied a memo submitted to UNRWA by its employees last year which contained all demands and announced their rejection of an

UNRWA memo which distorts these demands.

In their speeches, employees' representatives stressed the need for UNRWA to give priority to its employees demands for end of service compensation, cost of living allowance and extending the pension age to 65.

They also discussed UNRWA's stands with regard to the non employment of Arabs released from Israeli detention, and they set up a special committee to draw up a memo to be sent to UNRWA to which will be attached a statement including all the employees' demands.

The Syrian representative at the conference told the Jordan Times that the Syrian delegation considers itself in disagreement with UNRWA because it rejects UNRWA's proposals for not meeting the minimum demands of the employees and because UNRWA continues to disregard the employees demands for a cost of living allowance.

The head of the Jordanian delegation said that the general

survey and the UNRWA's total disregard to the employees' demands for cost of living allowance are behind the employees' disagreement with UNRWA, and stressed that the employees' totally rejection of an UNRWA-sponsored memo on these issues.

The participants were unanimous in condemning UNRWA's deduction of a day's pay from West Bank teachers' salaries for going on strike on March 20 and 21 in solidarity with the West Bank mayors who were dismissed from their post by the Israeli authorities.

A group of UNRWA employees attending the conference later met with an UNRWA official and discussed with him these issues but the meeting yielded no result. The conference meanwhile sent a cable to the UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck demanding that UNRWA immediately stop its arbitrary measures against its employees in the West Bank. A general statement will be issued here on Sunday when the conference ends.



One of Miss Al Farkh's studies of Bedouin life.

## Bedouin life depicted in pictures

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The results of one woman's extensive travels photographing Wadi Rum—that most spectacular of all Jordanian landscapes—can be seen at the Intercontinental Hotel this week where the colour prints of Lebanese born Sahar Al Farkh are on display. The exhibition shows, however, that it was not really Wadi Rum's rugged mountains rising in dizzy layers against the orange glow of the setting sun that inspired Miss Al Farkh, but the inhabitants' old and traditional way of life. The vast majority of the scenes caught by the photographers' lens depict Wadi Rum's inhabitants—the bedouins and their life, their herds of sheep and goats and their camels on which their survival in that harsh environment depends. And it is the empathy that Miss Al Farkh so obviously felt with these people that make her portraits of them, her best works.

The most strikingly memorable is the portrait of the young bedouin girl, the darkness of whose sharp black eyes is enhanced by rings of Kohl bedouins' eye make-up, by her dusky pertness, by the glint of gold and the bright colours of the scarf that encircles her head. Almost in direct contrast is the photograph of the old woman smoking her pipe. The fact that the print is slightly out of focus, adds to rather than detracts from the effectiveness of the picture—as may have been intended—for clarity is replaced by an opaqueness that is in harmony with the old woman's cloudy blind eyes.

Another enjoyable aspect of Miss Al Farkh's work are her animal studies in which she managed to catch an essential integral part of each species that seems to epitomise our human reaction to them. With her many headed, multi-legged shot of the "ship of the desert" she has caught the innate humour of the camel while

the white woolly mass of bunched sheep indicates their worried gregariousness, their lack of individuality.

All the photographs so far mentioned have been taken by ordinary means, the only techniques employed by Miss Al Farkh being her own able handling of the camera and acute observation. Trick photography—like the use of double exposure and superimposition—has however been used extensively by the photographer and it must be said that these images do not work so well. Miss Al Farkh has proved by her straight photography on exhibition that she does not need to rely on such devices and since to produce original photography by standard means is the acid test of a good photographer, it would have been better if Miss Al Farkh concentrated more on her straight photography and slowly dropped the now hackneyed trick techniques.

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## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

# The Conference on Air Navigation

By Dr. Awn Rifai

During the past few days, a conference has been held in Amman to discuss some issues related to air navigation in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The conference was attended by representatives from the Arab countries in the region. On the agenda were topics such as airline routes, air traffic services, direct and mobile communications and navigational aids, air surveillance, as well as some regulatory measures.

The outcome of the conference is expected to have a great impact on air transportation within the region. Consequently, it will have positive effects on many other business and industries, including tourism, air freight, fuel supplies, and airport services. Unified planning and collaboration will also increase the capability of the Arab airlines to compete with international airlines.

At a conference, covering such a complex topic as air navigation, political and military considerations are bound to surface; and indeed they did. But, despite the complexity of the matter, the conference ended in complete success. All points of disagreement were finally settled in harmony, thanks to the efforts by the participants who withstood continued intensive meetings for their common good. The Jordanian Civil Aviation Authority, which hosted the conference, played a remarkable role in making the conference a success.

The participants also recommended the setting-up of special bodies for the frequency allocation and for the calibration of navigational aids equipment. The implementation of the decisions will be followed-up at a similar conference to be held in Rabat, Morocco later this year.

## Costa Rican government faces bankruptcy

By Colin McSeveny  
Reuter

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA — Costa Rican president-elect Luis Alberto Monge takes power next month faced with the challenge of restoring the economic fortunes of this near-bankrupt Central American republic.

A decade of funding budget deficits with foreign loans has left Costa Rica with a \$2.9 billion external public debt which since last year it has been unable even to start repaying. Costa Rica is one of the few democratic Latin American countries, its stability founded on a progressive constitution and economic prosperity from its crucial coffee exports.

However, a recent decline in the world price of coffee and the rise in oil prices have pushed Costa Rica to the edge of ruin and forced it to reverse its traditionally expansive economic policies.

Mr. Monge's centrist National Liberation Party won general elections in February and after an intense month-long study and internal debate, the government-to-be has proposed its solutions.

Entitled a 100-day emergency plan, the document begins by stressing the challenge facing the country and the new government. "Costa Rica is facing its worst economic crisis in 30 years," it says and few Costa Ricans would argue.

It spells out its basic aims as halting the rise in unemployment and inflation, encouraging economic growth and stabilising the colon currency which has plunged in value against the dollar.

Specific proposals — Immediate price increases averaging 60 per cent for petrol, electricity, telephones and water to help almost halve this year's expected national budget deficit of \$300 million.

— A special fund taken from export earnings to pay off the \$200 million in foreign loan interest arrears.

— The abolition of certain food subsidies which the government-elect says is too much of a drain on state funds.

new administration to reopen them with a clean slate.

But finance ministry officials said informal talks were still going on and that they were confident agreement would be reached when Mr. Monge takes power on May 8, particularly in view of the emergency austerity plan.

"I expect a \$100 million extended fund facility to be finalised with the IMF and that this will allow another \$100 million in structural adjustment and export credits from the World Bank," said Luis Bell, head of foreign borrowing at the finance ministry.

Mr. Bell said successful completion of the IMF deal would then open the door for the restructuring of the foreign debt, virtually none of which is now being repaid.

The IMF and Costa Rica have come to a number of financial agreements in the past few years, though all were cancelled because the government failed to meet the IMF austerity conditions.

Mr. Bell said reserves were \$130 million in the red, inflation would pass 100 per cent this year and that unemployment would top 15 per cent.

The colon currency has dropped to about a fifth of its value against the dollar in the past few years though Mr. Bell said this ironically had certain benefits. "At least our trade balance should probably be in the black this year because nobody has any dollars to import anything."

The United States has promised Costa Rica about \$70 million from its Caribbean aid plan though local financial analysts said much more would be needed in the long run.

Costa Rica's economic crisis also has its political aspect as the United States sees its history of stable democracy as forming an important buffer against the spread of leftist revolution from countries such as neighbouring Nicaragua.

"Washington has just got too much to lose if civil unrest looked likely to erupt here because of the economic cutbacks," said one Western diplomat.

Costa Rica has enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in Latin America and the modern, bustling capital of San Jose still has an air of prosperity.

## Iran at war with itself

IRAQ and Iran have now been at war for over 19 months, without any sign of the two warring nations nearing an agreement to stop the bloody fighting.

Iranians accuse the Iraqis of starting the war in September, 1981, and want the Iraqi forces to withdraw from Iranian territory unconditionally. Baghdad, on the other hand, charges that the Tehran regime would have carried out attacks deep inside Iraq had not the Iraqis moved into Iran to prevent such likelihood. To this day, however, Tehran rejects Iraq's proposal of an Islamic Committee to find out who was responsible for starting the war, and still insists on blocking all mediation efforts to stop the bloodshed, regardless of how much more it will cost.

Based on this and many other facts of Middle Eastern life, little doubt remains that Ayatollah Khomeini and his disciples in Iran are hell bent on continuing the war, not only on the Iraqi front but on every sensibility that runs counter to their lopsided logic.

We cannot hide the feeling that the Iranian regime's intransigence has a lot to do with its survival: A betrayed army marching back to take revenge in Tehran, an anguished people seeking the cause of its sufferings, and an angry nation that revolted against repression only to find itself in the clutches of fanatic and megalomaniac rulers.

Despite all Iraqi offers of peace, which unfortunately are construed by the Western media as signs of weakness, Baghdad remains strong and capable of facing the Iranians and of countering their attacks whenever and wherever they come. Any efforts to undermine this Iraqi position are hence efforts to undermine peace, and must be resisted.



## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

their criminal practices. One might also add that the European Community's silence concerning events in the West Bank is no less of a negative stand than the U.S. veto.

This proves Jordan's point of view that if the Arabs do not hasten to unite and build their strength, no one will move to confront the aggression aimed at their destruction inside and outside the walls of the Zionist occupation. This means that Israeli acts of terrorism inside the West Bank and Gaza will continue as long as there is no deterrent Arab action.

It is futile for the Arabs to wait for an awakening of conscience by the United States and the European community since this awakening is dependent on the Arab stand.

### Their blood calls out

AL DUSTOUR: The United Nations General Assembly issued a resolution condemning Israel's policy in the occupied Arab lands and calling on all member states to stop every sort of support for Israel. Israel quickly responded to the resolution by escalating its

brutal crimes against the Palestinian people bringing to everybody's mind the memories of the Nazi crimes.

It is clear that Israel wants prove to the world that it scorns the international organisation which issued its birth certificate and which, nursed and supported it for years.

The Israeli attacks in the West Bank has resulted in the murder of three more Palestinians. Evidently, Israel is determined to continue murdering students and demonstrators in the West Bank and Gaza. It is also clear that Israel considers the Palestinian a "wanted" man, better dead than alive.

Israel justified its recent brutal attack against Lebanon by saying that an Israeli officer was killed by an explosive charge planted by the Palestinians. Israel killed three more Palestinians on Thursday in addition to the scores it murdered before without blinking an eye. We ask: Is the Palestinian blood being spilled daily on the Palestinian lands less precious to the Arabs than Jewish blood is to Israel? If the Arabs consider the blood of the Palestinian people Arab blood, then why do they not support the Palestinian people? The Arab Nation should hasten to convene an Arab summit conference to deal with the savage attack waged by Israel against the Palestinian people.

## International impotence

AL RA'I: Three more martyrs fell in the occupied territories on Thursday. They were killed by the ruthless Nazis who occupy the West Bank and Gaza.

The popular, ever escalating uprising raging in the occupied lands, means that the repressive measures imposed by Israeli occupation authorities have not succeeded in weakening our people's determination. Our kinkfolk have proved that they are stronger than Zionist terrorism and the current Arab stand which has offered nothing but complaints and denunciation.

The West Bank rebels are facing conditions tougher than those witnessed by French rebels during Nazi occupation of France. What is taking place in the occupied lands proves that the Israeli practices are far more savage and barbaric than those of the old Nazis during the Second World War.

Although the international community has denounced Israeli aggression more than once, international impotence towards the Zionist aggression continues to exist, just like the Arab stand. Nobody is ignorant of the fact that the U.S. veto provides the Israeli occupiers with protection and encourages them to continue

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 ..... Koran  
 5:30 ..... Cartoons  
 6:30 ..... Rainbow  
 6:30 ..... That's Incredible  
 7:20 ..... Local Programme  
 7:30 ..... Local Programme on Agriculture

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French Programme  
 7:00 ..... News in French  
 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
 7:45 ..... Varieties  
 8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
 8:30 ..... To The Manor Born  
 9:00 ..... Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra  
 10:00 ..... News in English  
 10:15 ..... Cont. of the Play

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
 7:01 ..... Morning Show  
 7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
 7:40 ..... Morning Show  
 10:00 ..... News Summary  
 10:30 ..... External Jerusalem  
 11:00 ..... Sign off  
 12:00 ..... News Headlines  
 12:05 ..... Pop Session  
 13:00 ..... News Summary  
 13:30 ..... Radiolounge  
 14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
 14:10 ..... News Summary  
 14:20 ..... Instrumentals  
 15:00 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
 15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
 15:00 ..... News Summary  
 16:00 ..... Instrumentals  
 16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
 17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly  
 17:30 ..... Special Feature  
 18:00 ..... News Summary  
 18:30 ..... Play of the Week  
 19:00 ..... News

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04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 News Waves 04:45  
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 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas  
 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World  
 Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Terry  
 Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World  
 News: News about Britain 07:15 From  
 the Weeklies 07:30 Classical Record  
 Review 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00  
 World News: Reflections 08:15 The  
 Moon and Sun 08:30 These Musical  
 Islands 09:00 World News: British  
 Press Review 09:15 The World Today  
 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look  
 Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15  
 New Ideas 10:25 The Week in Wales  
 10:30 Haunted 11:00 World News:  
 News about Britain 11:15 About Britain  
 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian  
 12:00 Radio Newsdesk 12:15 Anything  
 Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00  
 World News: Commentary 13:15  
 Network U.K. 13:30 Gloria Humford  
 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio  
 Newsdesk 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00  
 World News: Commentary 16:15  
 Saturday Special 17:00 World News:  
 Book Choice 17:15 Famous Pianists of  
 the Past 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00  
 World News: News about Britain 18:15  
 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 Play of the Week:  
 There is No God in Godalming 19:30  
 Terry Wogan's Album Time 20:00  
 World News: Commentary 20:15 Goods  
 Books 20:30 These Musical Islands  
 21:00 The Week in Wales 21:15 The  
 Brotherhood of Brass 21:30 People  
 and Politics 22:00 World News: From  
 Our Own Correspondent 22:30 New  
 Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports  
 Round-up 23:00 World News: Com-  
 mentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meri-  
 dian

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
 03:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92-205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

### ARRIVALS:

8:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 8:55 ..... Agaba  
 9:00 ..... Cairo  
 9:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
 9:25 ..... Abu Dhabi (SR)  
 9:30 ..... Jeddah  
 9:40 ..... Dhahran  
 9:45 ..... Kuwait  
 9:50 ..... Karachi, Dubai  
 10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain  
 10:10 ..... Beirut  
 11:10 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
 11:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (GA)  
 17:00 ..... Cairo  
 17:45 ..... New York, Vienna  
 17:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens  
 18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
 19:15 ..... Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)  
 20:20 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
 20:30 ..... Frankfurt  
 01:20 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 01:40 ..... Baghdad  
 01:50 ..... Cairo  
 02:00 ..... Baghdad

### DEPARTURES:

3:00 ..... Cairo  
 5:35 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
 6:45 ..... Beirut  
 7:00 ..... Agaba  
 9:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 9:45 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
 10:00 ..... Frankfurt  
 10:15 ..... Athens, Zurich (SK)

## VIENNA, NEW YORK

11:30 ..... Cairo  
 11:35 ..... Geneva, Brussels  
 12:00 ..... London  
 12:30 ..... Riyadh (Saudi)  
 12:30 ..... Paris  
 13:15 ..... Tripoli, Tunis  
 19:00 ..... Kuwait  
 19:30 ..... Jeddah  
 20:15 ..... Cairo  
 20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
 21:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
 22:00 ..... Baghdad  
 01:15 ..... Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
 Amman:  
 Mohammad Kamal Abbasi ..... 24561  
 Abdul Halim Musa ..... 36149

## ARRIVALS:

Zargu:  
 Khalil Abu Hussein ..... 85001  
 Ibrahim:  
 Anwar Shubul ..... 3624

## PHARMACIES:

Amman:  
 Al Salam ..... 36739  
 Darwish ..... 36791  
 Al Ja'fari ..... 72679  
 Zargu:  
 Al Quds ..... (—)  
 Ibrahim:  
 Tariq ..... 44660  
 Tariq ..... 44633  
 Tariq ..... 23024  
 Shmoukati ..... 65294  
 Asim ..... 66503

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
 British Council ..... 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
 Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42683  
 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
 Hays Arts Centre ..... 62196  
 Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181

## Y.W.C.A.

41793  
 Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
 University of Jordan Library ..... 843559/84666

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
 Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr ..... 3:20  
 Sunrise ..... 4:49  
 Dhuhr ..... 11:33  
 'Asr ..... 3:16  
 Maghreb ..... 6:18  
 'Isha ..... 7:47

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luewdeh 37440  
 St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman 24590  
 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein 66428  
 Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541  
 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman 23585  
 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331  
 Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249  
 St. Epiphania Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh 71751

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

## Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Falafel Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760  
 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to

Saudi riyal ..... 101/101.6  
 Lebanese pound ..... 70/70.8  
 Syrian pound ..... 57/57.8  
 U.K. sterling ..... 623.3/627.5  
 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1210/1216.3  
 Egyptian pound ..... 327.6/331.3  
 Qatari riyal ..... 95/95.2

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham ..... 94.5/95  
 Omani rial ..... 1000/1002.3  
 U.S. dollar ..... 245/247  
 U.K. sterling ..... 615.1/618.8  
 W. German mark ..... 146.2/147.1  
 Swiss franc ..... 177/178.1  
 French franc ..... 36/36.3

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (government) ..... 75111  
 Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
 Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 71125-4-7-8  
 Police headquarters ..... 39141  
 Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) ..... 21111, 37777  
 Airport information (ALIA) ..... 82255/82256  
 Jordan Television ..... 73111  
 Radio Jordan ..... 74111

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes ..... 200  
 Eggplant (small) ..... 150  
 Potatoes (imported) ..... 230  
 Marrow (small) ..... 100  
 Marrow (large) ..... 120  
 Cucumber (small) ..... 100  
 Cucumber (large) ..... 150  
 Hot Green Pepper ..... 300  
 Sweet Pepper ..... 400  
 Carriage ..... 120  
 Onions (dry) ..... 100  
 Green onions ..... 100  
 Spinach ..... 100  
 Coconut (piece) ..... 330  
 Beans ..... 450  
 Bananas ..... 250  
 Bonanas (Mukammal) ..... 225  
 Peas ..... 200  
 Garlic ..... 500  
 Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds ..... 400  
 Potatoes (local) ..... 190  
 Broad Beans ..... 100

## 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

## Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazzah, Jabbal Luewdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Italian lire ..... 264/266  
 (for every 100)  
 Japanese yen ..... 145.1/146  
 (for every 100)  
 Dutch guilder ..... 131.7/132.5  
 Belgian franc ..... 77.7/78.2  
 Swedish crown ..... 59/59.4

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire, fire, police ..... 299  
 Fire headquarters ..... 2360  
 Cablegram or telegram ..... 18

## MARKET PRICES

Apples (Golden) ..... 250  
 Apples (Double Red) ..... 250  
 Apples (Starkens) ..... 250  
 Lemons ..... 200  
 Oranges (Shamouti) ..... 220  
 Oranges (Valencia) ..... 180  
 Cauliflowers (white) ..... 130  
 Carrot ..... 150  
 Turnips ..... 150  
 Beet ..... 150  
 Lettuce (a head) ..... 100  
 Radish ..... 180  
 Sage ..... 200  
 Parsley ..... 120  
 Grapefruit ..... 150  
 Apples (American) ..... 520  
 Apples (Japanese) ..... 400  
 Apples (Adrian) ..... 450  
 Grape leaves ..... 560  
 Water Mellow (Mulkibiyah) ..... 600

سكيا عذرا ليل

## Yamani, Dikko discuss aid package for Lagos

BAHRAIN (R) — Nigerian Oil Minister Mallam Dikko arrived unexpectedly in Saudi Arabia Thursday night for talks expected to centre on emergency financial aid from Gulf oil exporters to help Lagos hold the OPEC pricing line.

Nigeria, the weakest pricing link in OPEC—the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries—faces oil company pressure to trim its \$35.50 a barrel price into line with Britain's similar quality North Sea crude which costs \$4.50 less.

The official Saudi press agency said Mr. Dikko would meet Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who said on Saturday that a financial aid package for Lagos was being discussed.

Mr. Dikko's visit came amid reports that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, had reduced its output well below its official April ceiling of seven mil-

lion barrels daily in a bid to defend OPEC prices in the current world glut.

Sheikh Yamani said recently that March output was 6.7 million barrels daily, and one oil industry source in the Gulf said it had now have fallen below five million barrels.

Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members fear a Nigerian price cut could trigger an OPEC-wide tariff collapse.

A Saudi production cut, by tightening up the market, would help force reluctant customers back to Nigeria whose depressed output may fall again Saturday.

Oil industry sources in London said Thursday that oil companies might implement notices to phase out purchases of Nigerian crude from May 1, which Gulf experts said could explain the timing of Mr. Dikko's visit to Saudi Arabia.

Nigeria told OPEC's market monitoring committee in Vienna

on April 21 that its output was averaging 840,000 barrels daily, well below its OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels.

Sheikh Yamani said on Saturday after meeting other Gulf oil ministers in Riyadh that they believed OPEC's pricing crisis was ending and the exporter group was committed to defending the \$34 a barrel OPEC benchmark tariff.

Prices on the spot, non-contract market which OPEC uses as a barometer of pricing trends rose sharply last week to levels last seen in early February.

Some oil industry sources in the Gulf said this appeared to be due partly to a Saudi Arabian effort to buttress the market by backing traders who bought on the spot market.

They stressed, however, that given the secrecy with which the kingdom operated in oil affairs this could not be confirmed.

## Liberia seeks development aid

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian military leader, Mr. Samuel K. Doe, seeking aid for his impoverished state, left Monrovia Friday on a three-week tour of Asian and Arab capitals.

The Liberian leader heads a 20-strong government delegation to Cairo, Peking, Seoul, Jeddah, Algiers and Rabat, an executive statement said.

Mr. Doe, who came to power in a bloody coup on April 12, 1980, said recently he wanted to raise some \$2 billion in international aid to develop the country.

Liberia is also seeking special United Nations status as a least developed country to qualify for increased assistance from the world body's specialised agencies.

The Liberian leader will stay in Egypt until May 3 for talks with President Hosni Mubarak. He goes to China from May 4 until May 9 and to South Korea from May 9 until May 13, spending the final week of the tour from May 14 in Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco.

## Afghanistan protests aid cut

MANILA (R) — The Soviet-backed government of Afghanistan complained Friday that the flow of international aid to his country had been suspended because of political considerations and pressures.

Fazl Haque Khaliqyar, first deputy finance minister, told the Asian Development Bank (ADB) annual meeting here that it was a main aim of his nation was to

develop the economy and raise living standards, and that the government was committed to expanding trade with all countries.

"We find it regrettable and unfair that the flow of aid to our country should remain suspended even by the international financial institutions because of political considerations and pressures," he said.

He said Afghanistan "had been respecting its commitments and obligations fully to international financial institutions, and will continue to do so in the future."

ADB records show the last loan to Afghanistan was granted in 1979 before the Soviet military intervention there.

## EEC states respond favourably to Greece's demands for better deal

ATHENS (R) — Greece's demands for a better deal from the European Economic Community (EEC) have received a favourable response by many EEC members. Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gregoris Varfis said here Friday.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Varfis, in charge of EEC affairs at the ministry, said Greece's demands would be discussed by the community's summit council in Sep-

tember on the basis of proposals to be made by the EEC commission.

"Many member countries of the community have responded favourably during preliminary negotiations and before we officially submitted our terms for a better deal," Mr. Varfis said.

"The battle for an improvement of the terms of our entry will start

after the discussion at the summit council and it will be a lengthy one. Decisive talks will take place by the end of this year," he added.

Mr. Varfis said Friday there were sharp differences between Greece's fragile and backward economy and that of the more advanced nations of the community.

## Pan Am's losses surge

NEW YORK (R) — Financially-troubled Pan American World Airways reported another big loss for the first quarter of this year and blamed a decline in the number of passengers as well as fare discounting by the industry.

The airline said its net loss in the quarter was \$127.3 million, compared with \$121.6 million for the first three months of last year.

The loss on airline operations deepened to \$103.1 million from \$90 million a year earlier, it added.

Pan Am, which lost almost \$360 million on airline operations during 1981, said that scheduled passenger traffic declined by 2.7 per cent in the first quarter while fare-discounting cut into passenger revenues.

## Reagan urges Americans to back budget plan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, unable to agree with congressional Democrats on a compromise 1983 budget, has appealed directly to the American people to help him beat his opponents in Congress.

Last year, in a series of speeches on television, the president used his immense popularity to force Congress to adopt his 1982 budget, which contained the largest spending and tax cuts in U.S. history.

Frustrated Thursday in his attempt to reach a 1983 budget compromise with congressional Democrats, Mr. Reagan again urged the voters Thursday night to force his opponents to give in.

"You did it once, you can do it again," the Republican president said in a televised address to the country.

Opposition Democrats were quick to respond, saying Mr. Reagan's policies have led the U.S. economy into a high unemployment recession that discriminates against the poor.

Mr. Reagan characterised his Democratic opponents as spendthrifts who have steadily ruined the economy over the past few decades.

"Apparently the philosophical difference between us is that is that they want more and more spending and more and more taxes," the president said.

"I believe we should have less spending, less taxes, and more prosperity," he said, adding that he was convinced the economy would begin to recover in the second half of the year.

Immediately after Mr. Reagan's speech, Democratic representative Richard Bolling countered in a televised address of his own.

Mr. Bolling, who took part in the ill-fated budget negotiations, said Mr. Reagan's economic programme was too ambitious last year.

He said the president's tax cuts and heavy defence buildup produced massive budget deficits for the foreseeable future while cut-

ting important programmes for the needy.

"The key element in fairness," said Mr. Bolling, "What the president tried to do was too much too quickly."

Mr. Reagan ran for office on a pledge to balance the budget by 1984. But with each passing month of recession, the president has been forced to revise his deficit estimates.

Thursday night, the president for the first time endorsed an idea that has gained considerable backing over the last few years: To amend the U.S. constitution so Congress would be forced to balance the budget each year.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Shares eased in nervous conditions Friday as British forces began their air and sea blockade of the Falklands, dealers said.

Leading shares generally ended above day's lows. The F.T. index at 1500 fell 9.3 to 572.7, its fall exaggerated in part by some stocks trading ex dividend. Blue circle was at 470p ex dividend against 490 Thursday night.

Lloyds, particularly weak due to its extensive interests in Argentina, ended 11p down at 395. North Americans were also lower where changed though golds firmed with the bullion price.

Government bonds ended between 1/4 and 1/2 point lower after a subdued session during which dealers were quoting wider than normal spreads because of the nervous conditions.

Basis ended 15p lower at 448 and Marks was off 5p despite Thursday's 1981 results which proved as good as expected. Wimpey, which also reported Thursday, was a penny higher on balance. ICI was weak initially after Thursday's disappointing first quarter figures but rallied to close a net 2p higher.

In oils, B.P. Shell and Ultramar all ended 8p lower.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

|                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling      | 1.7885 92       | U.S. dollars      |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.2188 91       | Canadian dollars  |
|                   | 2.3330 40       | West German marks |
|                   | 2.5855 85       | Dutch guilders    |
|                   | 1.9540 60       | Swiss francs      |
|                   | 44.085/100      | Belgian francs    |
|                   | 64.925 75       | French francs     |
|                   | 1295.50/1296.50 | Italian lire      |
|                   | 235.75 95       | Japanese yen      |
|                   | 5.8010/30       | Swedish crowns    |
|                   | 5.9880/9900     | Norwegian crowns  |
|                   | 7.9400 25       | Danish crowns     |
| One ounce of gold | 361.50/363.50   | U.S. dollars      |

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## SPORTS

Despite tough draw for cup debut

## Kuwait will not be a soft meal by any means

This is one of a series of features on soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 13-July 11. Kuwait will play in Group 4 along with England, France and Czechoslovakia.

KUWAIT, (A.P.) — Kuwait's soccer players are among the underdogs for the World Cup in Spain this summer, but they have certain things going for them. They have the best Brazilian coaches that Kuwait's oil revenues can buy. And they have a happy,

carefree team spirit, born in the knowledge that they have nothing to lose.

The Kuwaitis were unlucky to be drawn in the group with three of Europe's strongest teams — England, France and Czechoslovakia. "The group is too strong," said assistant coach Admido Chiról from Brazil. "But we do have a chance of making something there. Maybe we can surprise them."

The chief coach, Carlos Alberto, is not expecting much from his players.

"If we get there points, like Tunisia did in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, we will have done well," Alberto said. "The Kuwaitis have their own original style, especially in combining defence with attack. They play to a 4-3-3 system. We have been picking up tactics from Brazil over the last five years. Don't rule out surprises from our team."

The Kuwaiti's fierce competitive spirit, combined with an easy-going attitude, has helped them to some remarkable successes in the last two years.

At the Moscow Olympics in

1980 they held Czechoslovakia to a draw and narrowly lost 1-2 to the Soviet Union. The same year they won the Asian Cup.

On their way to the World Cup in Spain they beat China, Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwaitis' soccer symbol is a camel. It appears on their official notepapers. This began after Kuwait defeated New Zealand 2-1 in a World Cup qualifying game in New Zealand last year.

"Go back to your country, camel herders," the disappointed home fans shouted. So when New Zealand came to Kuwait for the return game, the local soccer federation paraded camels around the field.

Fierce Arab pride has prodded Kuwait's players into intensive practice, according to Sheikh Fahd al-Ahmad, president of the federation.

"They are out to prove that desert men are no less intelligent or creative than inhabitants of the most advanced nations of the world," Sheikh Fahd said.

Chiról said: "Our players are going to the World Cup for the first time. They are really amateurs, because Kuwait is a small country with no more than 500 players. We know the British team is a formidable one."

"But we are familiar with the British approach to soccer because we have had many visits from English teams."

Hussein Ashour, a member of the Kuwait selection committee, said, "We expect our team to be worthy of Kuwait and a credit to Arab soccer. Our players will not be a soft meal by any means. I promise you they will be as tough as camel's meat."

Saad Al Houti, the team captain, said, "We are not thinking of winning the cup, but we will certainly give a performance to be remembered."

Ahmed Al Tarabulsi, 35-year-old army captain, is reputed to be the best goalkeeper in Asia. Born in Lebanon, he recites verses from the Koran to his teammates.

A Marksman to keep an eye on is Jassem Yaqoub, 29-year-old teacher. He is rated the most dangerous goalkeeper in Kuwait.

These are the players likely to represent Kuwait in Spain: Goalkeepers: Ahmed Al Tarabulsi, Al Kuwait Club. Age 35, 55 international caps, played for the national team since 1971.

Army sergeant major, Adam Murjan, Kazma, 25, 11 caps, maintenance technician.

Ahmed Darweesh, Al Salmiya, 19, no caps, Student.

Defenders: Waleed Al Jassem, Al Kuwait, 23, 32 caps, Civil servant.

Sami Al Hashash, Al Arabi, 23, 25 caps, Civil servant.



Abdullah Mahyounf, Azma, 29, 67 caps, Army sergeant major.

Humoud Fuleih, Kazma, 22, 35 caps, Employee at Kuwait University.

Jamil Yaqoub, Kazma, 23, 12 caps, Student.

Mahboud Jumma, Al Salmiya, 27, 60 caps, Bank employee.

Naem Saed, Al Tadamon, 26, 37 caps, Army sports instructor.

Mubarak Marzouq, Al Tadamon, 21, no caps, National guard soldier.

Midfielders:

Saad Al Houti, Al Kuwait, 28, 61 caps, Defence Ministry employee.

Ahmad Galoum, Al Arabi, 21, 14 caps, Television worker.

Mohammad Karam, Al Arabi, 28, 25 caps, Air force staffer.

Abdullah Bukushi, Al Arabi, 22, 40 caps, Military academy cadet.

Nasser Al Ghanem, Kazma, 21, 25 caps, Student.

Saad Shabeeh, Al Tadamon, 24, no caps, Civil servant.

Forwards:

Ahjul Aziz Al Anbari, Al Kuwait, 28, 84 caps, Civil servant.

Yousuf Suwayed, Kazma, 24, 17 caps, Kuwait Airways staffer.

Jassem Yaqoub, Al Qadisiya, 29, 61 caps, Teacher.

Faisal Al Dakheel, Al Qadisiya, 25, 68 caps, Kuwait Airways staffer.

Adel Abdel Nabi, Al Salmiya, 22, 5 caps, Policeman.

Fatehi Kameel, Al Tadamon, 27, 62 caps, National guard soldier.

Scotland's Ray Stewart was banned from three UEFA under-21 matches and England's Mark Hateley from two games for unsporting behaviour.

Other fines: Standard Liege of Belgium 3,000 francs (\$1,530) for spectator incidents in a match against Dynamo Tbilisi of the Soviet Union on April 21, with both teams fined 2,000 francs (about \$1,000) for a late kick-off.

The Netherlands Football Association 1,000 francs (about \$500) for throwing of paper-rolls onto the pitch during a junior European Championship game against Wales on March 30.

Villa manager Tony Barton, speaking in Birmingham, commented: "Naturally we are relieved to still be in the final. We now know what we are doing and can concentrate our efforts on getting ready for the game."

"But we feel that the fine and the closed-doors game are excessive compared to what has happened to Anderlecht who we think were responsible."

"They are making an example of us for what has gone on in the past and they obviously want English clubs to sit up and take notice."

In recent years there have been a number of occasions on which English clubs have been held responsible for their fans' misbehaviour.

Leeds United were banned from Europe for four seasons—reduced to two seasons on appeal—after their fans rioted at the 1975 European Cup final in Paris.

Colombia to stage '86 World Cup

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia Thursday officially announced their decision to stage the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals after securing private financing of the event.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala sent a cable to the International Football Federation (FIFA) in Zurich saying his government was ready to back the tournament and provide the necessary facilities.

The tournament will be financed by a Colombian private enterprise group which will make an initial contribution of \$25 million.

China out of softball tournament

OKLAHOMA CITY (R) — China is not among the record entry of 25 nations for the Women's World Softball Championships in Taiwan July 2-11.

Don Porter, President of the International Softball Federation, said Friday.

Chinese sports officials in Peking acknowledged they had not filed an entry. They had complained in recent weeks that the tournament organising committee intended to play the national anthem and fly the flag of Taiwan at the opening ceremonies.

Mr. Porter said Friday this was incorrect.

## Uneasy peace looms over Formula One motor racing

CASABLANCA (R) — Teams which boycotted last Sunday's Marino Formula One Grand Prix will still take part in next month's Belgian and Monaco events. motor racing sources said here.

But talks aimed at resolving the Formula One crisis broke down Friday as major sponsors, tired of the rows and squabbles, threatened to pull out of Grand Prix racing.

As the second day of a two-day meeting of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) ended after more than eight hours of talks, sponsors warned they were no longer prepared to tolerate the never-ending disputes "which," one source said, "are only detrimental to Formula One racing."

Unless the disputes were settled and the sport stabilised, the major sponsors would withdraw their support, the source added.

Sir Clive Bossom, chairman of Britain's RAC Motor Sport Council, said: "Marlboro (the McLaren team sponsors) has warned us that like exposure but not feeding. Clearly, enough could soon be enough."

Members of the British-based Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA) boycotted the San Marino race in protest against the disqualification from the Brazilian Grand Prix of world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil and Keke Rosberg of Finland.

Piquet in a Brabham and Rosberg in a Williams finished first second but were disqualified because their cars were judged to be under the minimum required weight.

The FOCA cars with conventional engines have tried to counter the superior power of the turbo-charged Renaults and Ferraris by using what they saw as

loophole in the regulations allowing them to race under-weight cars.

The disqualification of Piquet and Rosberg was generally understood to have followed pressure on FISA by Renault and Ferrari, who were said to have threatened their withdrawal if the Brazilian result was allowed to stand.

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre had hoped to introduce new rules in Casablanca to curb the power of the turbo cars.

But the FISA executive committee voted here to allow six months for further study before

any permanent changes were implemented.

The decision followed an announcement last week by the big manufacturers, including Renault and Ferrari, that they would withdraw from motor sport if new turbo rules were introduced.

After the latest talks here Renault team manager Gerard Larrousse accused FOCA of being unwilling to discuss the issues, while FOCA president Bernard Ecclestone said: "There has been no sign of agreement of any kind."

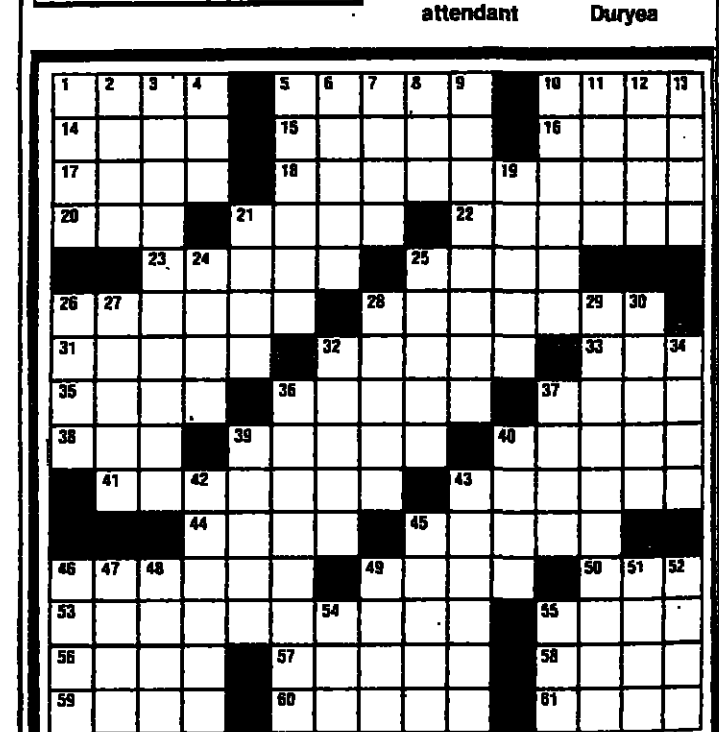
The FOCA teams decided not to maintain the boycott they imposed on the San Marino race.

## THE Daily Crossword By James &amp; Phyllis Barrick

|                |                |               |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ACROSS         | 31 Confound    | 53 Examine    | 24 Lose       |
| 1 Mechanical   | 32 Transport   | 55 Singing    | 25 Freshness  |
| 5 Sped         | 33 Coq au —    | 56 Star       | 26 Went wrong |
| 10 Footless    | 35 Subterra-   | 57 Disarm     | 27 Canaanite  |
| 14 Reputation  | 36 Subterra-   | 58 Clunker    | 28 Of Old     |
| 15 Notched,    | 37 Coffee      | 59 Black Sea  | 29 Norse      |
| as leaves      | 38 A Taylor    | 60 Gulf       | 30 Poems      |
| 16 Niels Bohr, | 39 Young       | 61 Measures   | 31 Metrical   |
| for one        | 40 Pine        | 62 of time    | 32 Preach     |
| 17 Nil         | 41 Particular  | 63 Island     | 33 Fasten     |
| 18 Imperil     | 42 Duration    | 64 Goose      | 34 Firmly     |
| 20 Tuber       | 43 Sea eagles  | 65 Homey      | 35 American   |
| 21 Soprano     | 44 Line of     | 66 Great      | 36 poet       |
| 22 Lily        | 45 hills       | 67 Theaters   | 37 Meagerty   |
| 23 Staggered   | 46 Amount      | 68 Eat gluti- | 38 Eric the   |
| 24 Be in store | 47 produced    | 69 tonously   | 39 author     |
| 25 Abba —      | 48 Glass sheet | 70 Marquee    | 40 notice     |
| 26 Kindly      | 49 Resinous    | 71 Answer     | 41 Give up    |
| 28 Urging one  | 50 substance   | 72 Common     | 42 Public     |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ACROSS          | DOWN             |
| 1. Mechanical   | 1. Homey         |
| 5. Sped         | 2. Great         |
| 10. Footless    | 3. Meagerty      |
| 14. Reputation  | 4. Eric the      |
| 15. Notched,    | 5. Author        |
| as leaves       | 6. Notice        |
| 16. Niels Bohr, | 7. Give up       |
| for one         | 8. Public        |
| 17. Nil         | 9. Opinion       |
| 18. Imperil     | 10. White sale   |
| 20. Tuber       | 11. Goods        |
| 21. Soprano     | 12. Shaver       |
| 22. Lily        | 13. Eskers       |
| 23. Staggered   | 14. Western      |
| 24. Be in store | 15. Campus       |
| 25. Abba —      | 16. Math branch  |
| 26. Kindly      | 17. Kind of      |
| 28. Urging one  | 18. Cotton       |
|                 | 19. Bard's river |
|                 | 20. Antre        |
|                 | 21. Born: Fr.    |
|                 | 22. McGraw or    |
|                 | 23. Duryea       |



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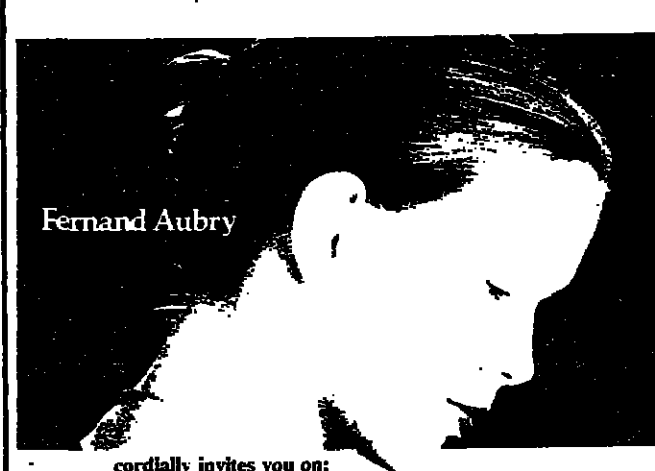
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## WORLD

# Church welcomes Polish May Day eve concessions

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic Church, urgently seeking to promote a dialogue between the Communist leadership and the people, has welcomed a decision by the government to release a third of its political detainees and hopes for further relaxation of martial law restrictions.

The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who has been leading efforts to mediate between the isolated ruling party and a resentful society, said the decision was "a small step forward that could open the way to continue the easing of martial law."

Internees have been returning to Warsaw and other cities and towns from camps and prisons, where many of them were held for more than four months. About 1,000, including 64 women, are being freed in the next few days.

## Lech Walesa still inside

A further 2,000—including Lech Walesa, other senior officials of the Solidarity trade union and prominent dissidents—are being kept in detention and there has been no indication of how long they will be held.

The release of the internees, as well as other concessions including suspension of the overnight curfew, follows strong pressure from the church, which has been the main channel for expressions of anger and opposition to martial law.

Churches in Poland have provided parcels of provisions for internees and looked after their families. Clergymen, from local parish priests to the primate, have called openly in their sermons for martial law to be lifted.

The authorities have proceeded against at least four priests for breaking martial law provisions or, in the case of the Jesuit rector in the central town of Kalisz, for allegedly abusing his freedom of religion.

Eleven days after martial law was declared in December, the

## Calcutta crowd kills 13 Ananda Marga members

CALCUTTA (R) — A crowd wielding spears and knives killed at least 13 members of the Ananda Marga religious sect Friday after rumors that they had kidnapped children in the southern outskirts of Calcutta, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Earlier this week two Ananda Marga women with two children were stopped by people in the same area of Calcutta. The agency said that when questioned, the women said the children had been handed over to them by their parents.

The Ananda Marga (Path of Bliss) sect, founded in India 24 years ago, claims a following of some five million in about 100 countries.

Its leader, Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1976 for alleged conspiracy in the murder of six defectors from the organization, but was released in 1978 when the sentence was overturned on appeal.

While he was in jail, a series of violent attacks on Indian diplomats in Australia, Britain and other countries was linked to the sect, but Marga officials denied any connection.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠1096 ♥K8 ♣AQ1087543

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass

? What action do you take?

Q.2—East-West, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠Q852 ♥KQ6 ♦K8 ♣AQ104

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠

Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:

♠AK76 ♥AKQ952 ♦J7 ♣K

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

? Look for answers on Monday.

rector erected a nativity display, including an overturned crib and the figure of the baby Jesus lying on the ground surrounded by a coil of barbed wire.

Archbishop Glemp's office issued an 11-page document earlier this month setting out a basis for discussions between the suspended Solidarity Union and the Communist leaders, calling for concessions from both sides.

Four key Solidarity officials, who escaped internment, said in documents made available to reporters Thursday night that they accepted the church proposals as a basis for talks provided their detained colleagues were released and martial law was lifted.

## Underground Solidarity

WARSAW — Underground Solidarity activists Friday called on union members and those opposed to the military government to disrupt Saturday's May Day march organized by the authorities in central Warsaw.

A leaflet circulating in the capital signed by the fugitive head of Solidarity in the Warsaw region, Zbigniew Bujak, and an inter-factory committee of the sus-

## Dutch approve Spanish entry into NATO

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch parliament has adopted by a large majority a government bill to approve Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Spanish membership of the Western alliance was approved by NATO foreign ministers last December, but the move had to be ratified by the legislatures of member countries.

The bill was opposed by the Dutch Labour Party, which is part of the coalition government, and by three small opposition parties.

In Wednesday's debate, opponents of the bill said that to enlarge the alliance was in conflict with efforts to break down the NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs. Together, the four parties held 53 of the 150 seats in the lower house.

## U.S. says the Soviets lead in arms sales to Third World

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union became the world's largest arms exporter in 1978 and 1979, with more than twice U.S. sales to the Third World, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has reported.

Mr. Grey told a State Department press conference Wednesday "through its direct and indirect military aggression, and its irresponsible use of arms transfers, the Soviet Union continues to threaten the security of Third World countries and to jeopardize regional stability."

The ACDA report said the Soviet Union delivered \$9.6 billion of military equipment to other countries in 1979, compared with U.S. deliveries of \$5.1 billion.

The report showed spending on military forces throughout the world totalled nearly \$570 billion in 1979, with arms exports at a new high of nearly \$24 billion.

According to the report Libya was the leading arms-importing

country in 1979 when the government of Col. Muammar Qadhafi bought 2.1 billion dollars in military goods and services.

Iran was the leading arms buyer in 1978, and was also one of five states receiving more than \$1 billion worth in 1979, the report said.

Many of the new committee members represent ethnic minorities, many of whom strongly resist the government, the sources said.

The Communist Party, officially called the Lao Peoples' Revolutionary Party (LPRP), held its first congress in 1955, and its only other one in 1972, shortly before coming to power in 1975.

Many of the new committee members represent ethnic minorities, many of whom strongly resist the government, the sources said.

The congress, which opened on Tuesday in the Laos capital of Vientiane, expanded the 21-member central committee to 49 and increased the secretariat from six to nine but the seven-member politburo was unchanged, the sources said.

The congress was held amid tight security and several anti-government demonstrators were arrested, they added.

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## Laotian congress ends with no top-level changes

BANGKOK (R) — The first Lao-tian Communist Party congress for 10 years ended Friday and diplomatic sources here said the party's central committee had been more than doubled in size.

But the country's leadership was unchanged and Prime Minister Kayson Phommavhane, 62, retained his post as secretary-general of the party, the sources said.

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## Political independent gets El Salvadorean presidency

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Banker Alvaro Magana, a political independent, has been chosen by the constituent assembly as El Salvador's new president to succeed Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

His election Thursday came a month after Salvadoreans went to the polls amid guerrilla gunfire to elect the constituent assembly, a move supported by the United States as first step in ending a civil war in which 30,000 people have died in the past two-and-a-half years.

Mr. Magana, 57, is believed to have close links with the military. But he says he is also a friend of Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of a leftist opposition front allied with guerrillas.

The new president's votes came from all 24 Christian Democrats, the largest single party in the assembly, and from 12 of the 14 assembly members of the National Conciliation Party (PCN). The runner-up was Hugo Barrera, a deputy of the far right National Republican Alliance (ARENA), who won 17 ARENA votes.

Assembly leaders said the new president would be sworn into office on Sunday.

One of two ARENA deputies who abstained from the voting was party leader Roberto d'Aubuisson, who was elected assembly president last week by 36 rightist deputies despite the opposition of

## Immigrant workers face deportation from France

PARIS (R) — About 40,000 foreigners face expulsion from France after failing to qualify for legal status, Secretary of State for Immigrants Francois Autain said on television Thursday.

The socialist government which came to power last summer said it would give priority to ensuring the rights and social benefits of illegal foreign workers by offering them a six-month period to apply for legal status.

Mr. Autain said 100,000 people had qualified and officials said the

40,000 who face expulsion were unable to prove reasonable employment or a source of income, the requirement for legal status.

Mr. Autain also told the pro-socialist daily Le Matin that with the six-month registration period over the government was launching a strict campaign to deport illegal foreign workers and stop illegal entry.

He said the new measures were also necessary to counter an increase in racism in France.

Seoul announces amnesty

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean government Friday announced it would release more than 1,000 prisoners, the second such amnesty in two months involving a total of nearly 4,000 people.

Justice Minister Lee Chong-Won said in a statement that the amnesty was to give "opportunity to those who have shown clear signs of repentance to participate in the building of a democratic welfare state in the new era."

A ban on political activities by 567 people, many of them members of opposition parties dissolved after President Chun

Doo-Hwan came to power in 1980, remains in force.

A justice ministry spokesman said all those to be released tomorrow to mark the birthday of the Buddha were common criminals and did not include any prisoners convicted of offences against the government.

The spokesman said no such prisoners would be released this time because they benefited on March 3 when President Chun

annetied 198 of them along with 2,665 people convicted for ordinary criminal acts.

work's existence and continuation under Stalin's successors, including Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev, was similarly treated — as was the equally overwhelming evidence of a Soviet strategic and conventional arms build-up (including intermediate-range missiles and a blue water navy) far exceeding any need conceivably required by any primarily defensive military doctrine.

The Indo-China War abounded in examples.

— From the mid-1960's onward, there was great reluctance to acknowledge the evidence of a steadily increasing direct North Vietnamese hand in South Vietnam's travails; though when South Vietnam eventually collapsed, that unhappy country did not fall to any indigenous peasant revolutionaries wearing black pajamas. Instead, South Vietnam was conquered by 18 line divisions of the North Vietnamese army (with a full complement of armor and artillery) in an outright, classical military invasion.

— When word of the "Boat People" (Vietnamese refugees) first began to surface in the West, much was written in efforts to explain away this embarrassment by depicting it as an exodus of "prostitutes, war criminals and profiteers."

— When word began to spread that the idealistic Communists who had replaced the "corrupt and repressive Lon Nol regime" were practicing genocide in Cambodia on a scale rivaling that of the Nazis during World War II, a brisk cottage industry sprang up in the West to churn out books and articles contending that if such dread-

ful things were indeed happening in post-1975 Cambodia, that was — somehow — primarily Henry Kissinger's fault.

The very same kind of rear guard action against the facts is now once again evident in the growing debate over chemical warfare and (especially) "yellow rain."

There is a growing body of collectively compelling evidence about the use of chemical warfare in Indochina and in Afghanistan. Two of the most impressive compilations are Sterling Seagrave's book *Yellow Rain: A Journey Through the Terror of Chemical Warfare* and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's March 22 report to the congress entitled *Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan*. The treatment this evidence is receiving, however, reminds one of the treatment given in the 1960's to the evidence of North Vietnam's direct hand in South Vietnam's troubles. On such matters, paraphrasing William James, the will to disbelieve is palpably strong.

That directly or through proxies (Vietnamese or Afghani) the Soviet Union is actively engaged in chemical and possibly biological warfare in Laos, in Cambodia and in Afghanistan — waging such warfare against "enemies," often civilians, with no means of defence against it — is abundantly clear to anyone with eyes or ears and a willingness to use them.

In this situation, it is patently ridiculous to engage in nit-picking cavils, implicitly contending that the case should be considered open unless and until the U.S. government or others can prove it were arguing against a constitutionally mandated presumption of innocence in an

the 24 Christian Democrats.

Mr. Magana has for the past 17 years headed the Mortgage Bank. El Salvador's biggest financial institution and the only bank with state participation before all banks were nationalized in 1980. The U.S. Embassy here regards him as a capable administrator.

His apolitical past makes it difficult to predict his attitude to the U.S.-backed agrarian reforms instituted two years ago, political observers said.

But his power will be limited by the constituent assembly, which has voted itself extraordinary powers, including those of writing a constitution, making legislation and vetoing the president's ministerial appointments.

Pakistan rejects EEC protest

ISLAMABAD (R) — The Pakistani government has refused to accept a formal protest from the European Economic Community (EEC) about its refusal to allow a Jewish French politician to visit Pakistan.

Pakistan refused to grant a visa to French Gaullist deputy Gerard Israel, who was to have led a European Parliament delegation on a tour of Afghan refugee camps this month.

Local officials compared the murder to the Sept. 1979 killing of judge Cesare Terranova, like Mr. La Torre an active anti-Mafia campaigner.

The magistrate also died with his driver in a street attack in the middle of Palermo.

Government sources said Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, in Naples for talks on the terrorist killing there three days ago of a local Christian Democratic councillor, would fly to Palermo later Friday to supervise investigations.

Portuguese army readmits leader of 1974 coup

LISBON (R) — The Portuguese army has decided to readmit the leader of the April 1974 coup after he complained that he needed a job to provide for his family.

An army spokesman said Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, the colorful leader of the revolution that ended Europe's longest dictatorship, had been amnestied after being drummed out in 1979 for his involvement in a leftist uprising.

Mr. Otelio, who rose to be one of the three most important men in Portugal in 1975, said in an interview with a Lisbon newspaper last week that he wanted to get back into the army because he needed the money.

of what has been going on, in the chemical field, in remote regions of Asia to which no Western observers — or U.N. teams — have access is that for well over five years, the Soviets have been, testing the military efficacy of various toxic chemical or bio-chemical agents (some of fairly recent invention) and the effectiveness of various tactical doctrines and techniques for their battlefield employment.

In Laos and Cambodia, these tests (of several kinds) seem to have been largely carried out by Vietnamese proxies, under the tutelage of Soviet advisers. In Afghanistan, the Soviets have been able to employ their own troops, the very kinds of integral Soviet army units which would have chemical warfare missions if the Soviets were ever to employ these tools and techniques on less remote battlefields e.g. in Western Europe.

From a Soviet perspective, the remote regions of Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan are ideal proving grounds for this purpose. They can easily be shielded from prying Western eyes; and for the Soviets and their Vietnamese or Afghan clients, what better laboratory animals to use in such experiments than the H'Mong whose fierce devotion to their mountain homeland in Laos has made them a thorn in the Communist side for two decades; The Remnant Cambodian forces of Pol Pot, who would have been remaining partisans in the West, even in left-wing circles; and the infuriatingly stubborn Afghan Mujahidin, who seem implacably bent on resisting de facto Soviet annexation of their tribal homeland.

As noted in Secretary Haig's report to congress last month, chemical warfare battalions are part of the standard table of organization for all Soviet army divisions, such battalions are deployed with the three Soviet motorized rifle divisions operating in Afghanistan.

The most plausible explanation

## Communist Party leader of Sicily shot dead

PALERMO (R) — The head of the Communist Party in Sicily was shot dead here Friday morning, police said.

Pio La Torre, 54-year-old regional secretary of the Italian Communist Party and his driver died in a hail of bullets fired by an unknown number of attackers outside the party's Palermo headquarters, they said.

Police said no eyewitnesses had come forward to give information on the attack and no organization had so far claimed responsibility.

But local officials immediately speculated that Mr. La Torre was the victim of a Mafia slaying.

The Communist Party has been actively campaigning in Sicily against the Mafia bosses who have turned Palermo into the crossroads of the international heroin trade.

U.S. officials estimate that 60 per cent of the heroin sold in the eastern United States passes through Palermo in a trade which is believed to have earned the Mafia as much as \$600 million in the past five years.

Police said later a reconstruction of the attack showed Mr. La Torre's car was trapped in a one-way street blocked at one end by the killer's get-away car.

Mr. La Torre died from a bullet through the head. His driver had time to return fire with his 38-calibre pistol before he too was killed, they said.

Local officials compared the murder to the Sept. 1979 killing of judge Cesare Terranova, like Mr. La Torre an active anti-Mafia campaigner.

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As noted in Secretary Haig's report to congress last month, chemical warfare battalions are part of the standard table of organization for all Soviet army divisions, such battalions are deployed with the three Soviet motorized rifle divisions operating in Afghanistan.

The most plausible explanation

of what has been going on, in the chemical field, in remote regions of Asia to which no Western observers — or U.N. teams — have access is that for well over five years, the Soviets have been, testing the military efficacy of various toxic chemical or bio-chemical agents (some of fairly recent invention) and the effectiveness of various tactical doctrines and techniques for their battlefield employment.

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## Botha, Kaunda to meet in secret

ZEEERUST, South Africa (R) — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha makes his first official contact with a black African leader Friday when he holds talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the South African-Botswana border.

Botswana has agreed to host the talks with evident reluctance and other black African states have opposed Dr. Kaunda's meeting with the leader of white minority-ruled South Africa.

The meeting will take place on South Africa's border with Botswana, but the exact venue and timing are being kept secret for security reasons.

## Bomb damages Athens American Express office

SALONIKA, Greece (R) — A time bomb exploded outside the American Express office in central Salonika at dawn Friday, causing extensive damage but no casualties, a police spokesman said.

Military bomb experts gathered fragments of the device to see if it was similar to others set off by a clandestine leftwing group calling itself Revolutionary Popular Struggle.

Earlier this month this group claimed responsibility for the bombing in Athens of the American ambassador's residence and an embassy official's car.

## Ecevit trial adjourned for 5 weeks

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish military court trying former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on charges of having illegal contacts with the foreign press adjourned for five weeks Thursday to gather further evidence.

Mr. Ecevit, 56, three times prime minister before the military coup in Sept. 1980, is charged with twice violating a military decree which bans former politicians from commenting on past, present, or future government policies.

In a lengthy statement to a packed courtroom Thursday, Mr. Ecevit denied the charges, arising from an article he wrote for the West German news magazine Der Spiegel and an interview he gave to Dutch television.

The presiding judge ordered a transcript of the interview and original texts of the article to be brought before the court and adjourned the trial until June 4.

Mr. Ecevit, in detention since April 10 and facing two further charges still pending under the same decree, was taken from the court at Manak military prison under armed guard. Several dozens of his supporters applauded as he was led away.

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